

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1836.

We will cheerfully comply with the request of our correspondent at Allen's Fresh, by republishing the letter of the late R. K. Meade, Esquire, next week. We would have given it in the present number, but that our columns were previously occupied with the proceedings of the agricultural convention of Virginia.

We lay before our readers to-day the memorial addressed by the *Agricultural Convention* recently held in Virginia, to the Legislature of that ancient commonwealth. It is a frank and manly exposure of the present condition and prospects of those engaged in the pursuits of husbandry, and lays bare, to the very bone, the causes which have led to the untoward state of things that now exists. It is descriptive of the situation of affairs in Virginia, it may be said: it is so; but the picture would be equally faithful if sketched for almost any of the old states, and especially those of the middle and southern division. We bespeak for this memorial the attentive perusal of each and all of our readers: we ask them not only to read but *digest* the specification of causes which have proved so disastrous to the general interests of agriculture, and after having digested them, we would make this request, that they should come to the determination, so far as they are concerned, of discountenancing by precept and example every practice tending in the least to impair the happiness and prosperity of their respective states. There can be no question as to the truth of the position, that whatever affects the welfare of the husbandman, strikes at that of all other classes in society. However elevated other pursuits may be, still that of agriculture, must forever stand as the acknowledged basis of all others; for that which provides the means of human subsistence,—without which the necessities and comforts of life could not be produced,—must

be esteemed as the foundation on which all others rest for support. But this advantage of position will prove of no value if the cultivators of the earth do not avail themselves of it. If they remain inactive—if they throw their energies away—if they sit still, and Sampson-like, suffer themselves to be shorn of their strength, their fall will be as certain as that it will be unwept and unhonored. But if they do as they should—if they do as interest, duty, and patriotism, demand—if they rise in the majesty of their strength, and shake off the lethargy that has, like an Incubus, chained down their faculties of mind and body; if they speak out and demand of the several representative bodies such grants as are required by their peculiar situation—if they act in concert, and waste not their force in internal dissensions, there can be no question that all they may ask will be conceded to them. What are the interests of agriculturists, but the interests of the whole community? They are the same, identical in their every phase; in all their bearings and effects. Can it be presumed then that any thing which they may ask for, predicated on their wants and necessities, will be denied? No, not for a moment. Commerce and manufactures we admit are essential handmaids to agriculture; but without the latter what would they be; it gives employment—lucrative employment to both: gives value to labor by the employment of it, and by providing the means to render its employment by other classes necessary; it rewards industry and stimulates enterprise by giving occupation to the one, and opening a field for the exercise of the other. But with all these strong and paramount claims to support—with all these pre-eminent pretensions to distinction, if they do not exert them for *wel*, they will prove rather so many curses than blessings. What does it avail the man born to a princely estate, after he has squandered his patrimony away, that he was born in affluence? Nothing. Nor will it avail agriculturists any thing, that their relative position in society placed them in the first rank, if they do not use that position for the promotion of their own welfare.

In most of the old states, an improvident system of husbandry—in many cases a total neglect of all the principles of enlightened culture—and a

too rigid adherence to mistaken ancestral notions of farming, have so impoverished the soil that it has long since ceased to offer by its yields any inducement for its culture. To bring this exhausted soil to at least its original fertility, to enlighten the minds of the youth by introducing a system of agriculture founded on scientific principles, applicable to the particular condition of things as they now stand, to elevate the calling of those engaged in this the first of all avocations, and to give life and spirit, and to infuse a feeling of just pride into their minds, are among the objects sought to be effected by the patriotic body whose proceedings we are speaking of; and if we have not permitted our wishes to interfere with the exercise of our judgment, we would say that it appears to us as obvious as any thing yet in the womb of futurity can be, that the movement of this Virginia agricultural convention, will produce in our country, a revolution in the affairs of agriculture, no less salutary in its effects than it will be astonishing in its results; and for the honor and prosperity of our common country, we do sincerely hope that the example they have set will be followed by every other state in the Union, where such action may be required by the necessities of the people.

The *Monroe Democrat*, published at Rochester, New York, recently contained an account of a *Sewing Machine*, invented by a mechanic of that place, from which we make the following extract.

"We were yesterday permitted to witness the operation of a very simple machine, which has been constructed within a few months in this city, and which demonstrates the fact that tailoring will not always be done by fingers and thimbles. In its present imperfect state, it takes from three to four stitches in a second, and the inventor thinks one may be constructed with improvements which have suggested themselves to his mind, which will more than double this number."

Discovery of importance.—We noticed some days since the discovery made by Mr. Peter Ritter, brother of the present governor of Pennsylvania, of melting iron with bituminous coal. At his furnace in Crawford county, he can make 120 tons a week, and the samples according to the *Miners' Journal*, (Pottsville,) are of the first quality.

IMPORTED HORSES.

We have been furnished with the following list of Horses recently imported from England in the Caledonia Brander, by Dr. A. T. B. Meritt, of Greensville. We understand that, notwithstanding a tempestuous voyage, they were all landed in fine order and condition. This importation will be a valuable addition to our stock, and increases the obligations of the friends of the Turf (to Dr. Meritt and the gentlemen with whom he has been associated for their enterprise in endeavoring to improve the breed of this noble animal.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

A LIST OF THE HORSES RECENTLY IMPORTED BY DR. MERITT.

Rowton, a chesnut, foaled in 1826, got by Oiscaw, dam Katherina by Woful, out of Perspective by Rubens, &c. winner of the St. Leger in 1829, (97 subscribers) and all his races at three, four and five years old, except one, &c. A horse five feet two inches high, of great length and power, and most exquisite beauty. He covered at 21 guineas in England.

Felt, a dark bay, foaled in 1826, got by Langar out of Steam, sister to Starch by Waxy, Pope, &c. winner of the Liverpool cup in 1830, (59 subscribers) and many other cups and prizes, and considered a capital runner. He is 5 feet 3 inches high, of great substance and power, and fine action.

Shakspeare, got by Smolensko out of Charming Molly, by Rubens, &c., ran second for the Derby, which he lost, by bad riding, winner of the Gold Cup at Northampton, and other prizes. He is a large bay horse, 5 feet 4 inches high, good action, and grand and magnificent form.

Merman, foaled in 1826, got by Whalebone out of Mermaid, by Orville, &c. He was a very fine runner, and was one of the best four mile horses of the day. He is a large brown horse, nearly 5 feet 4 inches high, very strong, and of very fine form and action.

Margrave, a very rich chesnut, got by Mulsey out of Princess's dam by Election, &c., winner of the Criterion Stakes at New Market, (36 subscribers) the Great St. Leger in 1832 (73 subscribers) the Gascoigne Stakes at Doncaster, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, and other prizes. He is a very large horse, 5 feet 4 inches high, of good action, well proportioned and uncommonly strong.

Flexible, a fine bay, got by Whalebone out of Themis, sister to Icantator by Sorcerer, &c. He is 5 feet 2 inches high, of good proportions, active and strong. He was a very fine runner, won 9 times (including a Gold Cup, 4 miles, 12 subscribers) at 3 years old, and other prizes afterwards.

Primula, a large well formed bay mare, foaled in 1827, got by Cervantes out of Cowslip, (the dam of Brontes, Comedy, Primrose, &c.) by Cockfighter, &c., covered by Shakspeare.

Pera, a bay mare, 5 feet 2 inches high, long and well proportioned, was foaled in 1826, and is own sister to Mahmoud, Galata, the winner of the Oaks, &c. being by Sultan out of Advance, by Pioneer, &c., covered by Defence, Imported by Mr. Robert C. Williams.

Water Witch, a bay mare, nearly 5 feet 2 inches

high, good length and great symmetry and beauty, foaled in 1828, got by Whalebone out of Niope by Sir David, &c. Imported for Edmund F. Wickham, Esq. Covered by Buzzard, a son of Blacklock.

Bashful, a bay filly, 4 years old, got by St. Patrick, winner of the St. Leger, out of Spavine by Orville, &c. 5 feet 2 inches high, &c. Not covered.

A bay yearling filly, by Longwaist, out of Brown Duchess, by Orville, &c.

A chesnut yearling filly, by Velocipede, out of a Walton mare, &c.

My Lady, by Comus, out of the Colonel's dam, a large strong bay mare, covered by Langar. Imported by Francis P. Corbin, Esq.

A brown yearling filly by Bustard, out of Camellina, sister to Camel, &c. Imported by Mr. Corbin.

ANCIENT MEXICAN COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The Cotton Manufacture was found existing in considerable perfection in America on the discovery of that continent by the Spaniards.—Cotton formed the principal article of clothing among the Mexicans, as they had neither wool, hemp, nor silk; nor did they use the flax, which they possessed for purposes of clothing; and their only materials for making cloth, besides cotton, were feathers, the wool of rabbits and hares, (known in commerce as coney's wool) and the fibrous plants called the *maguel*. We are informed by the Abbe Clavigero, that "of cotton the Mexicans made large webs, and as delicate and fine as those of Holland, which were with much reason highly esteemed in Europe. They wove their cloths in different figures and colors, representing different animals and flowers of feathers interwoven in cotton, they made mantles and bed curtains, carpets, and other things, not less great than beautiful. With cotton also they interwove the finest hair of the belly of rabbits and hares, after having made and spun it into thread; of this they made the most beautiful cloths, and in particular, winter waistcoats for the lords."—Among the presents sent by Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, to Charles V., were "cotton mantles, some all white, others mixed with white and black, or red, green, yellow and blue; waistcoats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapestries, and carpets of cotton;" and "the colors of the cotton were extremely fine," as the Mexicans had both indigo and cochineal among their native dyes.—They also used cotton in making a species of paper; one of their kind of money consisted in small cloths and cotton; and their warriors wore cuirasses of cotton; covering the body from the neck to the waist.—*Baine's History of Cotton Manufacture*.

FENCE POSTS.

An excellent method of rendering these durable in the ground, is published in the American Eagle. It consists, 1. In peeling the posts, and in sawing and splitting them if too large; 2. In sticking them up, under cover, at least one entire summer; and 3. In coating with hot tar, about three feet of the butt ends, which are to be inserted in the ground—after which they are ready

for use. We have no doubt the advantages of this mode of preparation will more than remunerate for labor and expense. Our reasons for this belief are briefly as follows: The sap of all non-resinous trees, will ferment in the presence of heat and moisture, and cause the decay of the wood. To prevent this natural consequence, the first object should be, when a tree is felled to expel sap from the pores of the wood. This is done by peeling, splitting, sawing, or hewing, and exposing the wood to the drying influence of the sun, or at least the air. The process is facilitated too by immersing the wood in water for a time, which liquifies the sap, and favors its expulsion. And when the moisture has been expelled, the next object is to keep it out, by paint, tar or charring. In the mode recommended above, the moisture is expelled by the peeling, sawing and summer drying, and its return is prevented by the coating of tar. The retention of the bark upon the timber is particularly prejudicial, not only in preventing evaporation, but affording shelter to various species of the borer, which, under its cover, carry on its depredations upon the timber. We have seen pine logs nearly destroyed in a summer by worms, where the bark had been left on, while those which had been peeled remained uninjured. The best timber is obtained from trees which have stood a summer, or a year, after they have been girdled and peeled.—*Cultivator*.

We are told by a sensible and experienced planter that a log or post which has never been split or hewn will last much longer when exposed to the weather than one that has. The splitting or hewing divides the hard rings of wood called the *grain*, and lets in the water, which causes the timber to rot. On that account the ends of a round log of wood exposed to the weather are the first parts to rot.—*Ed. Ch. Gaz.*

RICE GRASS.—The Charleston (Southern Agriculturist) says:—"We have recently seen hay made of this valuable grass in the neighborhood of this city, which was cured with great ease; it was eaten with great avidity by cattle, and was pronounced by good judges equal to the best Timothy imported from the North. We feel confident it is the most valuable grass for hay, that is produced in our southern country. The time for collecting the seed this year was from the 1st to the 15th October. An enterprising and successful planter of our acquaintance had three bushels of the seed of this grass collected by a servant in a short time, at intervals, amounting to not more than a day, within two miles of our city; he intends to make a fair experiment in cultivating it on his plantation for the Charleston market. We wish him success."

Geological Survey of New York.—Mr. Clinch brought into the assembly of New York, January 22d, a bill appropriating \$26,000 annually for four years, to make an accurate and complete geological survey of that state, which shall be accompanied with proper maps and diagrams, and furnish a full and scientific description of its rocks, soils and minerals, and of its botanical and zoological productions, together with specimens of the same.

[From the Farmer's Register.]

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

This body met on the day appointed, and in the manner proposed in the last previous numbers of this journal. Delegations were present from only two agricultural societies, those of Albemarle and Fredericksburg, and from two popular meetings, the one in Albemarle, and the other of James city and York counties. But however desirable were such appointments, as evidences of interest felt for the objects in view, by entire bodies or portions of the community, the plan of the convention as previously proposed, and repeatedly notified to the public, embraced every person belonging to the agricultural interest, whose zeal for the cause should induce his attendance and participation in the proceedings. The juncture was peculiarly favorable for the assemblage being large, and composed of agriculturists from every part of the commonwealth. In addition to the session of the legislature, and the other usual causes which draw persons from all parts of the state at this season, there were members of three other conventions, besides the agricultural, which served to add to the latter, both in numbers and talents, from remote parts of the state. The proceedings of the Agricultural Convention attracted much attention. The last session was numerously attended, and the proceedings were listened to with apparent interest—and though the memorial was not read until at the close of a sitting of three hours, there remained present at the late hour of 10 o'clock from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons, when the final, and unanimous, vote of adoption was taken. All persons present had been informed that their participation was invited, and that unless dissent was expressed, all present were considered as members of the convention. If the object of the meeting should be in any measure gained, by obtaining legislative enactments in aid of agriculture, it will be a novelty in the policy and usual procedure of Virginia, that will greatly surprise as well as gratify those who have most zealously urged and aided this effort. But however feeble may be the hopes entertained for legislative action, there is better reason now for their being kept alive, than merely the respectable character of the late convention, and its wishes, alone would authorize. This reason is, that it is become apparent to every thinking man, that the agricultural and general interests of Virginia are in the *utmost need* of all the support that her government and her people can give. That *something must be done for relief*, seems to be the opinion entertained by every one—unless our legislature is to present an all-important exception. If this should be the case indeed, the legislative history of Virginia will present a parallel case to the closing scenes of the Greek Empire—when the people, and their rulers, seemingly forgetful that the Turks were thundering at their gates, were divided into implacable opposing factions, and engaged in disputing on metaphysical subtleties, or religious differences, of which nobody could understand the meaning.

The journal of the convention, and the memorial adopted, are given below. The address of the President of the convention, (which was delivered at the request of the general committee in

their meeting of the previous day,) we hope to obtain a sketch of for future publication.—*Ed. Farmers' Reg.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

At a convention of delegates from the Agricultural Societies of Albemarle and Fredericksburg, and from public meetings in the counties of Albemarle and James City, and also a number of other individuals belonging to the agricultural interests of Virginia—held in the Senate Chamber in the city of Richmond, January 11th, 1836,

On motion of Mr. Craven, of Albemarle, James Barbour of Orange, was chosen President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Richardson of James City, Edmund Ruffin of Petersburg, was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cabell of Nelson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President for the purpose of considering, and recommending such measures as may be deemed most proper for the adoption of the Convention.

Messrs. Cabell, Ruffin, Randolph of Albemarle, Semple of Spotsylvania, Hairston of Henry, Gooch of Henrico, and Craven were named as the Committee—to which, on motion of Mr. Cabell, the President was added, as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Randolph,

Resolved, That the President may add hereafter to the Committee any other names, so that the whole number shall not exceed thirteen.

To give time for the Committee to act the next day, the Convention then adjourned to the evening of the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 13th.

The Committee met, according to adjournment, in the Hall of the House of Delegates. Messrs. Garnett of Essex, Richardson of James city, and Fontaine of King William, had been previously added to the Committee.

The President addressed the Convention at length, in explanation and support of the general measures proposed for legislative aid to agriculture, and especially those recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Garnett presented the following report and resolutions from the Committee, together with a memorial to the Legislature, praying for aid to the increase and diffusion of agricultural knowledge—which were read, and then severally adopted by the Convention *unanimously*.

The Committee to which was assigned the duty of reporting on such measures as in their opinion it would be proper for the convention to act upon, beg leave to recommend the accompanying memorial to the favorable consideration of the convention, as containing just and general views of our necessities, and the remedies it would be proper to recommend; and should the memorial be approved by the convention, that a committee of four be appointed, to be composed of such members as can perform the service, to take charge of the memorial, with a view to present it to the legislature, and to attend on such committee as it may be referred to, to give explanations that may be required.

Resolved, That it is recommended by this body that an Agricultural Convention shall again meet

in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in January, 1837, to be composed of delegates from the several Agricultural Societies in Virginia, and from any public meeting of members of the agricultural interest, in counties and towns where no such societies have been organized.

After the adoption of the memorial, Messrs. Randolph of Albemarle, Gooch of Henrico, Ruffin of Petersburg, and Peyton of Richmond, were appointed the Committee to lay the memorial before the Legislature.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Memorial of the Delegates from the Agricultural Societies of Albemarle and Fredericksburg, and many other persons interested in agriculture, from various parts of the State, to the Legislature of Virginia.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH—

That the present condition of Virginia husbandry in general, and of her agriculture in particular, imperatively requires every effort which the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable body can exert in their behalf; that for want of legislative aid, although blessed with a soil, climate, and other natural advantages far beyond most of our old sister states, we decline in a degree as alarming as it is rapid, while several of them rise continually in relative prosperity and importance, as members of our federal union; that thousands of our fellow citizens, in utter hopelessness of bettering their condition in their native land, are abandoning the beloved homes of their nativity, for new and strange homes in "the far west;" that this expatriating epidemic is spreading with such fearful rapidity as to threaten the almost entire depopulation of extensive neighbourhoods, once the garden spots of Virginia; unless something can speedily be done to arrest its ruinous progress; and that for this something, we who will not yet "despair of the commonwealth," confidently look to you, our representatives—to you, the legislators of the land, who as certainly have the power, as we hope and trust, the desire also, to do for the vital cause of agriculture, all that we shall ask. Think not, we intreat you, that we are about to petition you for ourselves alone, it is for the best interests of our own dear state, and for the adoption of the only means left, (as we believe,) of rescuing her from that depopulation and political atrophy brought upon her by her own shameful neglect of all those natural advantages with which an ever bounteous Providence hath so abundantly blessed her.

The facts which we have stated are too notorious to be denied, too manifest to pass unnoticed even by the most careless observer. But their causes are not so obvious nor so recent, as to be well understood without an attentive retrospect into by-gone times.

Our ancestors generally, like all persons who live in countries wherein the means of subsistence are easily procured in superabundance, seem never to have looked forward to days of comparative scarcity, but wasted, in profuse and luxurious hospitality, the time, the industry, and the resources which should have been employed, at least in part, to secure pecuniary independence for themselves and their posterity. We say not this to censure those whom we have so much

cause to venerate and love, but merely as the statement of an important fact, which would be equally true of ourselves, could we be placed in a similar situation. We, their children, thoughtlessly trained up in the same habits, unwarned of our inability to indulge them to the same extent, have pursued a similar course. With means continually, inevitably diminishing by the constant subdivision of property, without any proportionate reduction in expenditure, we opened our eyes too late, to the startling fact of rapid decline, both in private wealth and state influence. Our commonwealth, once confessedly the first in the union—our beloved old state, who once gave away a principality for the preservation of that union, has lived to see the day when some, (we will not say which,) who gave nothing, together with many of the very receivers of her bounty, are jeering and taunting her with her comparative weakness. We would scorn to urge this by way of complaint, but we do it to rouse our fellow citizens, if possible, to a closer attention hereafter to our own state interests.

What aggravates much the evils of which we complain, is that, although our eyes are now wide open to the evils themselves, too many of us seem still utterly blind to the causes which have produced them. Thus you will find thousands most fatuously ascribing them to our lands, our slaves, our geographical position; in short, to *any thing*, rather than to the causes just mentioned, and to our own habits of comparative indolence and improvidence. These, so long as they prevail, must continue to render useless every natural advantage that we either do or could possibly possess. We seem entirely unaware, that these deadly poisons of every community can never be cured by mere change of residence, or simply, by substituting the culture of cotton, and the sugar cane, for that of corn, wheat, tobacco, or any other staple of the old states. We either forget, or have never learned, that *without* increased industry and economy, the opportunity alone to make money will never cause its accumulation; but that with these indispensable qualities to the acquirement and preservation of wealth, even very *inferior* advantages of soil and climate will be more available than the richest lands the sun ever shone upon, to secure all the comforts, conveniences, and enjoyments of life, that rational men ought to desire. That we still have two of the indispensable prerequisites to the fruition of every blessing derivable from government, cannot be truly denied; prerequisites without which the wealth of the Indies would be totally insufficient to secure temporal happiness. These are, a public sentiment and moral force, fully adequate, and at all times desirous to maintain the majesty of the laws. We have a civil power too, fully competent to punish, in the most exemplary manner, all who violate the same, or commit outrages of the kind, either against the peace and order of our community, or the rights of its citizens.

In offering these remarks, we mean to make no invidious insinuations against such of our new states and territories as are continually receiving accessions of citizens from Virginia; let these emigrants themselves inform those whom they leave behind, whether they have changed for the better or worse, so far as regards the conservative influence of public sentiment over morals and

manners; the exerted power of the laws of the land; and the efficiency of the civil authority in compelling obedience to them.

We most solemnly assure our friends and relatives, who have lately left us, as well as the long settled and native citizens of the "far west," that we feel not the slightest inclination to exaggerate, or "set down aught in malice," against the land of their choice. Its prosperity must always be a source of gratification to us, for their sakes, however, we may individually suffer by some of the means of its promotion. If we have heard false accounts of their state of society, let them undeceive us; let them give us the truth; and should it prove that we have been misinformed although our opinions are derived from their own public journals, we will cheerfully retract, however we may lament the consequent breaking up of families, and the loss to Virginia of more of her best blood. We mean not to harm others, but merely *to be true to ourselves*. In doing this, we shall always deem it our duty to assert and maintain, until better informed, that life, liberty, and property, (the possessions which government was formed to protect) are yet more secure in most of the old states, than in several of the new, or in our territories: that the land of our nativity, drooping and care-worn, and depreciated as she is, may still be found all sufficient for the happiness of her dutiful and affectionate children: that they are under no political nor moral necessity to desert her: and that all true Virginians who will abide by their parent state, in all the vicissitudes of her fortune; who will determine to aid with heart and hand in developing *all her resources*, will promote, not only *her* welfare, but their *own*, much more effectually, than by a precarious search after the latter in strange and distant lands.

It is certainly true, that by abandoning our native homes; by tearing asunder all the domestic ties of early youth and mature age, we may possibly find, in some of our new states or territories, greater immediate opportunities of *making money*. But most of us must undeniably do this, at greater risk both to health and life: to the first, from a worse climate in general: to the second, from the additional danger for want of power in the civil authorities, as yet, to afford it adequate protection. The newspapers in most of the new states and territories, abound with uncontradicted proofs of this fact. Grant, however, that the opportunities have actually been found, while health and life remain unassailed, they will prove utterly unavailable, unless the emigrants also abandon and tear away those fatal habits of indolence, profusion and improvidence, which, in very many cases, have produced the supposed necessity for emigration. Whether increased facilities to get rich, and the actual acquisition of riches themselves, will also increase our power to conquer those bad habits which have forced many to expatriation, is a matter well worth the most deliberate reflection of all who are about, but have not yet finally resolved, to turn their backs on home, friends and kindred, for the sake of the single object—wealth. The desire itself we admit to be laudable, provided the motive be—to render our posterity free, independent and happy. But the wiser and more certain course to accomplish our purpose, is, in our opinion, to qualify them by thorough education to choose

for themselves the means of its attainment. To give our children money, will prove a blessing or a curse, according as they use it; but give them morals, manners, useful knowledge, industry and economy, and we may rest perfectly well assured that they will never misapply wealth in many of its forms, whether it be acquired by inheritance or purchase. Pardon this digression, and permit us to resume our efforts to develop the causes of our present depression.

The legislatures, in the early day of our commonwealth, seem never to have deemed it any part of their duty to go much beyond matters of mere local legislation and state police. Hence, the pernicious hallucination still to be found among us, that they really have no power to do more, as if to promote the general welfare of Virginia by popular education and internal improvements, were not quite as much a matter of legislative duty as taking care of oysters in the waters of the Chesapeake—prohibiting fish-traps in navigable streams, and preventing hogs from running at large in petty villages and towns. *Popular education*, that indispensable basis, that *life blood* of all republican government, without which it can have no healthful, no permanent existence—and *internal improvement*, the all-essential means of its prosperity and preservation, seem never for a moment, in those days, to have been thought fit subjects of legislative deliberation. A school to which every citizen could not send his own child, a road, or bridge, or canal, that each could not use himself, were looked upon, it seems, as contraband articles in our legislative halls. Even now, the attention of our legislators to these great objects of national interest and regard—these all-important elements of state welfare and influence, falls far short of their requirements.

Another most prolific cause of our fallen condition is, that at a later period of our political history, commencing with the presidency of the first Mr. Adams, and extending, we will not say how near, to the present times, our legislative watchmen have been looking more abroad than at home, for subjects to act upon. The selfish and demoralizing conflict of political parties, their victories and defeats, always achieved or suffered at some sacrifice of true republican principles, by strengthening the ability of the conquering party to abuse power with impunity, together with the making and unmaking of presidents and vice-presidents of the United States, appeared to be deemed much more important matters of state policy and interest, and more effectual means of maintaining our just rank, our relative influence in the union, than the making and unmaking of state laws, or the speedy development of all our internal resources and natural advantages, to the utmost possible extent. Instead of its always being made a primary question at our annual elections, who, among our candidates, were best qualified to promote these vital objects, inquiries totally irrelevant—inquiries solely into party qualifications, have, for years past, been almost the only ones ever made. This most inconsiderate and fatuitous course has been a source of unceasing exultation to all those wily politicians in our sister states, who envying our position at the commencement of our federal government, as head of the union, adopted a much more rational system of state legislation, for ele-

vating themselves to our level, and finally, for soaring far above us in regard to all the most effectual means of real political aggrandizement.—Our truly ridiculous state pride—ridiculous because content with ancestral achievements, instead of being stimulated thereby to noble deeds of our own, has aided our rivals much in their efforts for supremacy in our union—for this pride, self-satisfied, and consequently disdaining even to examine for a moment, its means of subsistence, has been feeding upon its own inanity whilst they were accumulating in their elementary schools, in their colleges, by their roads, canals, and agricultural societies, real and substantial materials for the only species of exultation which true patriots, real, devoted friends of our union should ever permit themselves to feel. Give us, we entreat you, us who rely upon you to save our state from ruin—give us the same just grounds for exultation, and our children yet unborn, will bless you for the deed.

The fatal consequences of our course might easily have been foreseen, and avoided, had not our party prejudices and passions been so aggravated and maddened by constant indulgence, as entirely to blind our judgments to the true interests of Virginia. These consequences are now deeply felt in the very vitals of the state. Large bodies of our citizens are daily fleeing from their native homes, as if they dreaded to be starved to death, should they remain in them longer, whilst those who are left behind, are plunged up to the ears, (all of which are stopped, except to their own confederates,) in reckless political strife, about matters over which they can rarely, if ever, have any effective control, instead of constantly and most anxiously directing all their united efforts towards the preservation of our dear old state from abandonment by her citizens and political degradation. We have only to continue our exterminating party quarrels a little longer, and we shall have nothing left to quarrel about, but the inexorable guilt of having ruined Virginia.

To you, our representatives, our "forlorn hope," in this fearful crisis of our affairs, we must look for some remedy, some curative process, if any can be devised, for the evils which are now spreading over the land like an all-destroying pestilence. Listen not, we entreat you, to any who will cry, "*peace, peace, when there is no peace*;" who would fain persuade you that "*all is well*;" that Virginia is fast resuming her former political importance in the union; that her voice is still attentively heard and highly respected in our national councils, and that little more than what has already been done for education and internal improvement is required to bring back those palmy, prosperous days she once enjoyed. Rather be assured, that without *all the aid* which you can give her, the diseases both moral and political, under which she is now suffering so intensely, must finally destroy or reduce her to a condition of which every true Virginian must be utterly ashamed.

These are very unpalatable truths, and some possibly may blame us for uttering them, nay, may accuse us of presenting too gloomy a view of our real condition. But we verily believe, that had similar exposures been more frequently made, our legislatures never would have wasted so much of their precious time in vain attempts to regulate the affairs of the nation, when both duty and interest required them to spend by far the

greater part of it in regulating our own state concerns, as the only certain means of sustaining our original rank in the union. The exercise of the latter right, none were likely to dispute, however we might differ about the mode; whereas all attempts to exert the former, have invariably resulted in aggravating our internal dissensions, and making "confusion worse confounded." In the mean time, all the best interests of our state were suffered to lie dormant, as matters that could be taken up at any time, and therefore were not taken up at all. These interminable quarrels, instead of purifying our political atmosphere, as party conflicts are said to do, by those visionary politicians who are led away by false analogies, have overspread the country with contagious moral diseases for which there seems to be no cure, nor any escape, since both the doctors and their patients are alike infected with them, and never come into contact without re-infecting each other.

Until very lately, we have almost entirely neglected the great, the vital elements of state prosperity and aggrandizement. We mean *popular education and internal improvement*. At the head of the latter stands *agriculture*; for, according as that flourishes or declines, so must all the other interests in the community also flourish or decline. Yet if there ever has been one solitary enactment designed specially to promote this first of all arts, we have yet to learn the fact.

It is certainly true, that your petitioners are all agriculturists, and may therefore be suspected of undue partiality for our own class. But we are unconscious of claiming, or even desiring more than our *real* importance, in all calculations of national good, entitles us to claim of all our legislatures who honestly make *that good* the object and test of every legislative proceeding. Always considering commerce and manufactures our natural allies, our political brethren, we have ever been ready to act towards them as such. But we know no better way of manifesting this fraternal regard, than by constantly fostering *our own interest*, as the most essential, nay, the indispensable means of cherishing *theirs*, and elevating them to the highest degree of attainable prosperity. On this deeply interesting subject, we have but one heart, one mind. Our sole and most anxious desire is, to promote, as far as we possibly can, the full development and proper application of *all* the resources of our beloved state; to consult together, with one accord, for *her* interest, *her* permanent good; and to devote to this vital cause, all the talent, and all the knowledge we possess. Difference of political opinion in regard to federal politics we certainly have among us; for where is the hole or corner of the state into which they have not found their way? But we have unanimously resolved, (strange as it may seem) that they shall neither disturb our deliberations, nor in any way mingle with our proceedings: Virginia resources and Virginia improvement by their fullest culture and development, being the exclusive aim of all our present efforts. If ever there was a time, since the establishment of our commonwealth, which, more than any other demanded such efforts, the present, most assuredly, is that time: and much do we hope, confidently will we trust, that our own harmonious co-operation, to resuscitate dear old Virginia, will be fully

met, on your part, by far more effective exertions.

Had our legislatures, in the incipient stages of our federal union, extended their fostering care, with due solicitude, to the agricultural interests of Virginia, and to the general education of her people, we have no doubt that most of the evils, if not the whole under which she now suffers, might easily have been prevented. But it is not yet too late, we hope, at least to alleviate, if not entirely to remove them, by future legislative effort, made during your present session, and cordially sustained, as we believe it will be, by your constituents. Something, it is true, has been attempted of late years, in behalf of popular education; but we cannot forbear to repeat, that up to the present hour, nothing, nay, less than nothing, (if we may so express ourselves) has been done for agriculture—the nursing mother of every legitimate trade, profession and calling in the community. Such, however, were the natural advantages of Virginia, that this shameful and ruinous neglect of them was slower than might have been expected, in producing all those disastrous consequences which ought to have been anticipated in time to prevent them. Hence the fact of their coming upon us, as it were, by surprise.

Some six or seven years have now elapsed, since the first unequivocal symptoms appeared of that emigrating pestilence, which has, ever since, been spreading desolation over the land, and emptying our towns, villages, and the country at large, not only of those who might justly be called the warts and cancerous ulcers of the body politic, but of thousands of our best and most valuable citizens. Whether the fear of poverty, or the lust of riches contributed most to produce this effect, it is now useless to inquire, since to whichever cause we ascribe it, the consequences have been alike fatal to our state influence in the union—alike fatal in tearing asunder all the natural ties of home, nativity and kindred.

During all this depopulating and portentous period, what, (we beg leave to ask) what have our legislatures done towards the cure or mitigation of this truly alarming state malady, so far as enactments to promote agriculture generally throughout the state could aid in supplying a cure? Why, they have appointed a committee of agriculture!! And what has the committee done? The answer possibly may be found in some of our legislative journals; it is no where to be seen in our laws; for the volume which contains them is silent as the grave in regard to all agricultural interests. This seems the more strange and unaccountable, when we reflect on the undeniable fact, that a very large majority of every legislature, since the establishment of our state government, has consisted of planters and farmers. Incompetent we cannot believe they were, nor are we willing to pronounce them guilty of treachery to their own class. But we must either do this, or suppose they must have thought agriculture not only capable of flourishing without legislative aid of any kind, but, in the exuberance of their generosity, must have deemed her followers (to borrow the comparison of an English statesman,) like sheep, always ready and willing to be sheared, even to the skin, for the exclusive benefit of others. This is a kind of quixotic patriotism, to the motives of which we are willing to accord all the praise it may deserve,

when tested by the true principles of sound political economy; but we cannot go farther, and must protest against its adoption, as the rule of legislative action for any of our immediate representatives. If any sacrifice of agricultural interest be proved to be essential to the general welfare, *let it be made*; not a man of us will say *no*: all we ask, and that we have a right to require, is, that the case be clearly, indisputably, made out; that *we* who pay all the taxes, either directly or indirectly; *we* who thus defray all the necessary expenses of the government under which we live, should enjoy at least such a share of its protection, its care and pecuniary aid, as our relative importance to the general good unquestionably entitles us to expect.

Under these circumstances, we will not permit ourselves to doubt, that *you* to whom we look up for all the good which wise and salutary laws can procure for us, will immediately apply every means in your power to remedy the omissions and neglects of your predecessors in regard to the great agricultural interest of Virginia.

If any examples were wanting to prove that legislative aid may rightfully be given to these interests, we would confidently appeal, not only to several of our sister states, whose wise law-givers have been content to *act*, while we have been consuming months and years in fruitless debates about the *right* and the *mode* of acting; but we could cite the history of every civilized country under the sun. Not one of them, we believe, can be named, which has not established either agricultural professorships, or agricultural schools, with experimental farms attached to them, or state societies, or boards of agriculture, or some public institution, of similar character, demonstrating incontrovertibly, that in *all* these countries it is deemed a long settled, wise and highly essential part of national policy to legislate for the promotion of husbandry in each of its branches, but especially of agriculture. Even Scotland, that country which it has been the fashion of some narrow minded people to ridicule for its poverty, has distributed in the course of half a century half a million of dollars to the tillers of the soil, in the form of agricultural premiums, thereby augmenting her agricultural products to the amount of several millions of dollars. Within that period, Virginia has distributed not one solitary cent! in any way whatever, for the promotion of *her* agriculture, although until very lately, she has been almost exclusively an agricultural state.

What have been the consequences in all the countries referred to, of this parental, legislative care of agricultural interests? Why, that in *every one of them*, without a single exception, however inferior to Virginia, in soil and climate, the condition of its husbandry in general, and especially of its agriculture, *has been and now is* far, very far superior to ours. From these facts, the incontestable inference is, that legislative aid is absolutely essential in every country, whatever may be its natural advantages, to the most prosperous condition of its agriculture, and that the connexion of this vital art with science, and its necessary dependence thereon, to reach its highest state of improvement, are quite as demonstrable as in case of any other art whatever. The truth is, that this connexion between science and art—this mutual dependence upon each other, *has existed*

since the world began, and *must last* to the end of it, however the pride of ignorance, and the obstinacy of folly may strive to represent the two as separate and distinct in some instances, and in the case of agriculture, as warring against each other. That such preposterous fatuity should still find any abiding place in Virginia, may be justly attributed to the absence of all legislation on the subject; for had there been any, it is scarcely conceivable that it would not have recognized the essentiality of science in agriculture, and thereby have had a most salutary effect in extirpating the contrary most pernicious belief from the agricultural portion of our community.

In our own confederacy we have the highly praiseworthy example of our sister state of New York, to prove how greatly agriculture may be advanced by legislative aid; for all who have taken pains to inform themselves concur in ascribing the rapid improvement in every branch of *her* husbandry, to the establishment and operations of her state agricultural society. *Might not we, Virginians*, hope for at least equal advantages from a similar state institution? That we should derive still greater, we deem almost certain. First, because the interests of commerce and manufactures bear a much less proportion to those of agriculture in Virginia, than they do to the same interests in New York; and secondly, our sister state is daily *gaining* most rapidly, while we are *losing* in population, wealth, and federal influence. Consequently, any measure which would tend to retard, or entirely to check this loss, (as legislative aid to agriculture must do,) would be more beneficial in proportion to *us* than to *them*. We suggest this argument, not from envying their flourishing condition—Heaven forbid, since our unalterable attachment to the union, which we anxiously hope may survive all the fearful conflicts of party politics, will always lead us to rejoice in the prosperity of our confederate sisters, however we may lament our own short-sighted policy in failing to profit by their wiser course in matters of state legislation. So long as we continue a united people in honest and zealous efforts to maintain our federal union in all its purity and unrivalled excellence, so long will it be vitally necessary that we should both believe in and *act upon* the principle of each state's having a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of every other state. If *one* should happen to prosper more than the *rest*, either from superior natural advantages, or wiser and more beneficent laws, the true patriots and statesmen of the others, instead of fomenting causes of jealousy and ill-will, should be continually cheering their fellow-citizens, in the noble race of national improvement, with the animating exhortation of—"go ye and do likewise." State influence in our confederacy may *justly* be the aim of each; but *just means alone* should be pursued to attain it; and these are *just, wise and patriotic state laws; just, wise and patriotic state policy*; but above all, *great talents and incorruptible virtue in the representatives of the state, in our national councils*.

Deeply impressed with the truth of the foregoing views, and thoroughly convinced of their tendency to arrest, or at least to alleviate, most of the evils under which all the best interests of our beloved state are *now*, and *long have been suffering*, your memorialists most earnestly and anxiously pray, that you will give them your immediate and

most deliberate attention. Our case, we consider one of life or death—a case wherein the patient must inevitably die, unless the family physician acts with skill, promptitude, and decision.

Your memorialists farther beg leave respectfully to solicit your attention to several plans for the benefit and improvement of Virginia agriculture, either of which, in our opinion, would soon cause her poor and desolate fields to assume quite a new aspect. Were one or more of these plans adopted, you would inspire hope where none now exist—you would revive that which is nearly extinct, and would call forth, by the certainty of legislative aid, that enterprise and exertion which alone are wanting to accomplish a great and most salutary change. *This, if any thing*, would effectually check the desertion of our fellow-citizens, now so rapidly leaving us forever. Many, without doubt, would still seek distant lands to mend their ruined fortunes; but more, we verily believe, would attempt to ascertain, with greater certainty than they have done, the chances of disappointment, while still a greater number would cordially embark their all with that patriotic band who have pledged themselves never to give up the good old ship Virginia, while there is the most distant hope of rendering her once more sea-worthy, but to sink with her, (*if sink she must*), rather than suffer her to be wrecked, merely for want of a sufficient number of strong hands and resolute hearts to man her in the hour of distress, and save her, if possible, from utter destruction. Most true it is, that formidable dangers threaten her from various quarters; alarming breakers and whirlpools appear on almost every side, and steer as she may, escape seems hardly practicable. But with so gallant and skilful a crew as she *once* had, in revolutionary times, and as she *might have again*, (for their indomitable spirit still animates many of their descendants,) she may yet resume her place, and hold on her course amidst the bravest and the best, after weathering all the storms she *has had*, or *may have* to encounter.

To some of your honorable body, this may possibly appear to be the pitiful language of political cowards, or the still more despicable slang of selfish alarmists, who will address you in any terms, whatever, that may subserve their own exclusive interests. But confident as we are in *your ability* to discriminate, and in *the unalloyed patriotism of our own views*, we will most cheerfully submit to your determination in regard to the prayer of our memorial.

One of the plans which we beg leave to propose, is the establishment of an agricultural professorship in our University, *never to be filled by any but a scientific and practical agriculturist*, with a salary of \$1,500, to be paid out of the unappropriated balance of the literary fund; and in connexion with this, an experimental farm of one or two hundred acres, to be purchased with the same fund; upon which farm the pupils of the professor should be required as a part of their duty, to labor a certain number of hours every day. Such an institution would furnish, in a few years, a body of hardy young men, skilled both in the theory and practice of agriculture. They would be qualified, at once to become proprietary cultivators of farms, or managers of them for others, instead of spending a large portion of their lives in acquiring the little knowledge they usually pos-

ness of such matters, when, by our plan, they would have ready for use, all that was necessary, the moment it was called for.

Your memorialists further suggest, that should the experimental farm be established, a fine opportunity would be furnished to redeem the pledge given at the creation of the literary fund, which was, that a youth of good moral habits and intellectual promise, but too poor to educate himself, should be selected from each senatorial district by the entire delegation in both branches, and placed at the University, as the adopted children of the commonwealth. These youths, together with the other pupils of the professor, would furnish all the labor necessary to conduct the farm, and yet have ample time to acquire great literary attainments. By this course, such a number of young men would be redeemed from ignorance, and possibly from vice also, at the same time they would be rendered virtuous and intelligent, as greatly to add to the general intelligence, and prove invaluable in disseminating agricultural knowledge. By such a feature in the administration of the University you would at once destroy the chief ground occupied by its enemies, that it is an aristocratic institution; and in relieving it from the prejudices excited against it by this outcry, you would unite both high and low, rich and poor, in its cordial support.

Another plan is, to establish a state agricultural society, or board of agriculture, somewhat similar to that in New York to consist of one member, a practical agriculturist, from each congressional district; that their duty should be to meet annually on the same day with the legislature; to sit only weeks, and to receive the same pay for the time as the members of the legislature, to which they should always report before an adjournment, on all such matters as they might deem worthy of legislative action.

A third plan, which in our view promises equal, if not superior advantages to either of the foregoing, is to employ a competent person, with a sufficient salary to defray all necessary expenses for two years, whose duty it shall be to make an agricultural survey or critical examination of all the best cultivated parts of the Atlantic states; and to make a written annual report to the legislature of all the most approved methods within each state, of clearing, draining and fertilizing land; of cultivating, harvesting and preserving the staple crops of the same; of improving, rearing and keeping farming stock of every kind; together with a particular description of all the best agricultural machines and implements. This would form a body of husbandry as valuable to us Virginians, as the Husbandry of Arthur Young, and the Rural Economy and Agricultural Surveys of Marshall, made under an appointment of the English board of agriculture, proved to the agriculturists of Great Britain. That *her* agriculture has flourished more, beyond all comparison, since the publication of those works, than it did for double or quadruple the time before, is a fact universally acknowledged by all who are well informed on the subject; and that a similar work would produce similar effects with us, cannot, we think, admit of a doubt. It would soon be in the hands of every farmer and planter who reads with a view to improve in his profession; state pride

(so often misdirected and misapplied), would aid them in using it for good purposes; and it would prove a highly useful manual to young and inexperienced agriculturists, not yet too wise in their own conceits to profit by "book-farming," as it is contemptuously styled by many of those who can scarcely read the works which they most foolishly affect to despise.

At present we have no agricultural work similar to those to which we have referred, nor any thing, indeed, comparable with them, although no imaginable reason can be offered why we should not have them. It is true we have very valuable agricultural papers, among which we take a pride and a pleasure in naming our own Virginia Farmers' Register. But the information these papers contain is necessarily very miscellaneous; often of little or no importance; insulated and diffused at different times over so wide a surface, and mixed up too with so much irrelevant matter, that to form a connected system of husbandry out of the whole, properly arranged under distinct heads, would be a labour that very few men, if any one, could be able and qualified to perform, not to insist upon the fact, that *none* of these periodicals can possibly have yet published all that is known and beneficially practiced by the best farmers and planters of the United States. A work of the kind would immediately make every one who read it acquainted with all the improvements in every branch of husbandry throughout the most highly cultivated portion of our country; whereas, for the want of some such publication, some such authentic record of the progress of agricultural science and practice, we find many parts of Virginia, not very distant from each other, almost a century behind other parts in these highly important matters, and still more behind some of the northern and eastern states. All who have travelled through these states within a year or two past, know the foregoing statements to be true to the very letter, however mortifying and degrading the fact may be in the estimation of every true hearted Virginian.

Is it not, therefore, high time that we should take shame to ourselves in regard to the present condition of Virginia husbandry? If ever it is to be done, "*now* is the accepted time." But to your honorable body we must look—to *you* we must most earnestly appeal to create and apply the necessary stimuli for rousing us from the deadening lethargy which has so long paralyzed all efficient desire for improvement in the *only things* which can save our state from sinking to the very bottom of the federal scale, after occupying for so many years the high standing which she once did. These things, we must again repeat, are *popular education and internal improvements*, at the head of which stands *agriculture*. They should be simultaneously carried on, because their action is reciprocal and because they are absolutely essential to the general good, as well as to the purity and preservation of all those republican institutions, to establish which, our venerated patriots of the revolution shed so much treasure, so much blood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BARBOUR, Pres.

EDMUND RUFFIN, Sec'y.

SEED WHEAT.

An amusing and instructive anecdote was related to me of a farmer in Vermont, to whom his neighbors were accustomed to resort, for the purpose of securing their seed wheat; and was able to supply with that which was very superior in its appearance, productiveness, and early maturity, which he was accustomed to call barrel wheat, and which readily commanded three dollars per bushel, when other wheat was sold for one dollar, and one dollar and a quarter. The secret was at last discovered. He used, before thrashing his wheat, to select the best sheaves, and striking them over the head of an open barrel, three or four times before laying them down to be threshed, obtained in this way a superior seed. As in this way the largest and earliest ripe kernels would be shaken out, and fall into the barrels, he obtained what might be considered a select seed which he denominated his "barrel wheat;" and which the farmers, until they heard how to do it for themselves, found their advantage in purchasing.—*Coleman's "Notes by the Way."*

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

Advices from Europe to the 1st January, has been received, which is thus briefly summed up by the U. S. Gazette.

It appears by the speech of Louis Philippe, that the offer of mediation, on the part of Great Britain, recently accepted by the Government of the United States, was previously made to, and accepted by the government of France. The English papers, it will be seen by our extracts, are warm in their commendation of the honorable and pacific tone of the President's message.

It seems that the French Government was so anxious to procure the President's message before the opening of the Chambers, that it caused a steamboat to cruise in the mouth of the channels, to intercept the New York packets before their arrival at London or Havre. The tone of the English press is altogether favorable to the attitude of the United States.

Some indignation is expressed that Louis Philippe should wish to retain possession of the French conquests in Africa. His troops have recently had some further success near Algiers.

Money is plentiful in England, at 3½ per cent. on business notes.

It is said that there is another conspiracy against the life of the king.

Affairs in Greece look better. The change in the government, which bring into councils the natives of the country, will be productive of good. Colocotroni, who, some years since, was sentenced to death by the Greek Government, is made a member of the Council of State.

An insurrection in Sardinia, assumes a serious aspect.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices—of a correspondent's request to republish R. K. Meade's letter—of the Virginia agricultural proceedings, and the importance of union and action among agriculturists—of a sewing machine—iron melted with coal—account of imported blood horses—ancient Mexican cotton manufactures—method of preserving fence posts—rice grass as hay—appropriation for a geological survey of the state of New York—proceedings of the agricultural convention of Virginia—the barrel seed wheat—foreign abstract—advertisements, &c.



GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of European GARDEN and RARE FIELD SEEDS, growth 1835, and raised by persons of such character that he will expressly warrant the genuine quality of every article put up. Dealers supplied on the most advantageous terms either by the pound or bushel, or neatly put up in papers for retail. Priced lists furnished on application.

Of the endless varieties of Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c. none are retained in his catalogue but such as are known to be truly excellent, and such as answer our climate. The most prominent seeds now receiving and in store, are,

25 varieties of PEAS, among which are several new and rare sorts; the most prominent kinds and best bearers are Cromwell early frame, green dwarf Imperial, Knight's tall marrow fat, and Bishop's early dwarf, the latter only attaining the height of 12 inches.

50 varieties BEANS—The English Windsor, long pod, dwarf marrow fat, white cluster, French speckled, Norris pole, and Asparagus Beans are preferred sorts.

35 varieties Cabbages, for early and late sowing, for cattle, &c. For culinary purposes I will only name the following superior kinds, viz. Early Dwarf, or Scotch York, Bullock's Heart, Battersea, Flat Dutch and Drum head; and for cattle the large German and Cow Cabbage or *Cæsarian Kale*, the latter affording a great abundance of green fodder at a season when food is scarce, and is worthy the attention of farmers.

12 varieties Cucumbers, early and late sorts, small Gherkins for pickling, and KERNE'S EXTRA LONG GREEN PICKLEY, a superior sort for pickling or common use.

12 varieties Cantaloupe and Water Melons.

12 varieties of RADISH. The finest kinds are the early red Turnip Radish, Mason's short top scarlet and yellow Turnip Radish, the two last named are superior sorts, particularly the latter, which is unrivalled and well suited for spring, summer or fall sowing.

10 varieties Turnips; for table use the large white flat, raised at our seed garden, still retains a decided preference over all imported sorts for early or general fall sowing; the long yellow or carrot shaped is also a desirable kind for spring use, or standing out during the winter. The Ruta Baga and Large yellow Bullock are preferred for cattle.

ALSO,

BET seed, several sorts; Carrot, early and late, and large do. for stock; Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Cress, Pepper, Salafy or vegetable oyster, Squash, common sorts, and several fine new kinds; Rhubarb for pies and tarts: this fine vegetable, too much neglected in this country, is sold in immense quantities in the London markets and is esteemed as one of the most important and useful vegetables.

FIELD SEEDS.

English Ray or Rye Grass, St. Foin, Burnet for sheep pasture; Scarlet Trefoil or *Trifolium incarnatum*, Yellow Trefoil, Green Sward or Lawn Grass, Gama Grass seed, Millet, Hemp, Lucerne, white French Clover, Oats, several imported kinds, weighing 44lb. per bushel, early Potatoes, best English and American, Mangold Wurzel, large Altringham Carrot, &c. Also sweet scented Vernal Grass, and Italian Rye Grass.

I will also have in store in a few days 250 select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS: great care has been taken to select only such as are desirable.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Light, 3 doors N. of Pratt street, Baltimore.

feb 9

2t

FOR SALE.

A DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. Powell's celebrated bull *Monte*—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., \$130.

Letters addressed to the editor post paid, will be attended to.

nov 10

2t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11	
Shoulders,.... do.....	"	10	
Middlings,.... do.....	"	8½	9
Assorted, country,....	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18½	25
Roll,.....	"	20	
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 68	1 75
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 81	1 87
EGGS,.....	dozen.		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.		7 75	
No. 2,.....	"	6 75	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 00	4 12½
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	5 75	
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	35 0
LARD,.....	pound.	10	10

WHITE TURKEYS.

A few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by

ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr.

de 29

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

THE Editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, is authorised to sell a part of the stock of SHEEP & COWS of John Barney, Esq. so well known as a successful breeder, while he resided at *Fort Penn, Del.* The Sheep are of the Bakewell breed, and he has been particular to keep up their purity and integrity of constitution, by periodical importations of rams to prevent the evil consequences of breeding in and in. The price is \$50 for rams and \$25 for ewes. Ewes with lambs by their side, deliverable first of April, \$35.

Among the rams there is a most splendid animal, imported by Mr. Barney from England, the sire of many of his yearlings—his price is \$100.

His Cows consist of about 20 in number, and have been bred for their fine dairy qualities. They are large sized and all deep milkers. There are among them 7-8 and 3-4 Durhams, Durhams and Devons, Durhams & Simms' imported breed, and crosses with a favorite French bull imported some years since by the late *Stephen Girard, esq.* The price of these cows are \$100 each.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Barney as a breeder and grazier, it is unnecessary to add any thing in favor of his stock; but to those who may be unacquainted with him, it may be proper to observe that his great pride with respect to his sheep, has been to combine weight of carcass with yield of fleece, and that his object with his cows has always been, to breed for size and deep milking, and that thirty years' experience has not been lost upon a gentleman of his close and acute observation.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid. feb 9

GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid.

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A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

A SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of Blood Horses on hand, which would allow me to spare a Brood Mare, by the celebrated Contention. Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by Col. Wm. R. Johnson."

Any person desirous of purchasing a Brood Mare of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*—post paid. Feb. 16. 4t.

TO AGRICULTURISTS—The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,

Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for *Devon Cattle*. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the *Devonshire Oxen*, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter post paid to the editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*. nov 10 4t.

SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the *Farmer and Gardener* has for sale 2 full blooded *Saxony RAMS*, and 2 ¾ blood-ed do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market.

ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England. no 3

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to Dec. 8 JAMES MOORE.

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM.

THE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the *British Herd book*. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered. To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 4t.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.